

THE LUNG AND ITS DISORDERS IN THE NEW-BORN INFANT—Volume I in the Series: *Major Problems in Clinical Pediatrics*—Mary Ellen Avery, A.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Pediatrician-in-Charge, Newborn Nurseries, The Johns Hopkins Hospital. Consulting Editor, Alexander J. Schaffer. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1964. 224 pages. \$7.50.

Dr. Mary Ellen Avery, author of this book, is Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and Pediatrician-in-Charge of the Newborn Nurseries at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. This book is the first in a series, "Major Problems in Clinical Pediatrics," under the editorship of Dr. Alexander J. Schaffer. Dr. Schaffer could hardly have chosen a better or more qualified person for the subject at hand than Dr. Avery. Through her efforts, this series has had a most auspicious beginning.

In her usual meticulous and clear manner, Dr. Avery has done a superb job of reviewing a difficult subject, and making it come alive.

In Part I, she describes the normal development and physiology of the fetal and neonatal lung. In Part II, Disorders of Respiration in the Newborn Period are discussed, and Part III is devoted to artificial respiration. The reviewer is pleased to see the return of the terminology "Hyaline Membrane Disease," for lack of a better term. Since this entity is so very important in the newborn period, it is well to quote Dr. Avery's conclusions after one of her typically fine chapters:

"The preceding sections make evident the contradictions that face the clinician who wants to treat an infant with Hyaline Membrane Disease. If he subscribes to the aspiration theory, he will want to keep the infant head down; if he believes heart failure is a problem, he may raise the head. If he is concerned with the possibility of a decreased blood volume from early clamping of the cord, he will elect to transfuse the infant, just as he might if he felt clinical shock were important. If he believes the trouble is heart failure, he would probably restrict salt, and surely not transfuse and give albumin. He may feel that the degree of cyanosis warrants whatever added inspired oxygen is needed to overcome it. He may, on the other hand, be impressed that high oxygen is toxic to animal lungs, and perhaps infant lungs. If a metabolic acidosis troubles him, he may alkalinize the infant, at the risk again of overloading the circulation already disordered. He may feel that artificial respiration is in order, although he knows the risks involved in the face of shock."

This is a book with which every pediatrician must be familiar, and to which everyone who deals with newborn infants should have ready access. Doctors Avery and Schaffer have made a most worthwhile contribution in a much-needed area.

BENJAMIN M. KAGAN, M.D.

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GROWTH DISORDERS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS—Solomon A. Kaplan, M.D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics, University of Southern California; Head, Division of Endocrinology, Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles; Director of Laboratories, Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles; and Attending Physician, Los Angeles County Hospital, Los Angeles, California. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, 1964. 202 pages, \$8.50.

The author has succeeded in describing what may be expected to occur in the development of children and adolescents whose growth patterns, medical histories, and physical examinations indicate growth disorders. In doing so, he has defined in some detail the current concepts of "Normal Physical Growth." He describes variations in the developmental pattern of secondary sexual characteristics, and the influence of growth hormones, thyroid, the gonads, and the

adrenals. Primordial dwarfism, the effect of renal and heart disease, psychological and mental factors are expertly reviewed. A chapter is devoted to the clinical examination of subjects with such problems, and there are chapters on "Treatment of Growth Retardation," and on "Excessive Growth in Children."

No attempt has been made to give an exhaustive review of the literature, but references are adequate for those who seek additional information. There are 18 pages of references.

This is a book that not only lends itself to ready reference, but one which can be read with pleasure as well as profit. Dr. Kaplan writes with obvious facility and clarity, as well as meticulous attention to accuracy.

The photographs are of excellent quality. There are 56 figures, which number includes the charts. All of these are pertinently related to the text. This book can be recommended for the pediatrician, and for any physician concerned with problems of growth in children and adolescents.

BENJAMIN M. KAGAN, M.D.

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THE CORONARY PATIENT—Hospital Care and Rehabilitation—Gladys Nite, M.A., R.N., Principal Investigator and Director, Research in Nursing, Community Studies, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri; and Frank N. Willis, Jr. Ph.D., Co-Investigator and Research Associate, Community Studies, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri. The Macmillan Company, New York, and Collier-Macmillan Limited, London, 1964. 418 pages, \$12.50.

This book reports a four-year study carried out in the Independence Hospital of Independence, Missouri, of nursing care of approximately 70 hospitalized patients with acute myocardial infarction. The authors have worked out an elaborate mechanism to determine the effect of especially trained nursing personnel on the recovery and comfort of the patient, especially when the nurse carries the same load as other nurses customarily used in the same hospital.

The authors have planned the work with great care and have set up criteria to evaluate the quality of care and the identification and description of the nursing problems that occurred. It is apparent from the protocols that the experimental group of patients treated by the nurses who had been particularly instructed in the care of cardiac patients received superb attention. In general, these patients seem to have profited considerably from the detail of nursing care that they received, but the data indicated no increased survival or decreased complications.

The book is somewhat repetitive and the degree of detail may be excessive, but the authors have tried to tabulate a wide variety of factors involved in the course of the four weeks' hospitalization that each patient had.

It is apparent that the principal investigator considered that the nurse was an independent member of the medical team, as exemplified by the fact that she ordered leg exercises even though the physician did not order them. She did this because her review of the literature indicated this was wise and because many physicians in the same hospital ordered this. The customary nursing group viewed their role in a somewhat more limited fashion and felt their role was to carry out orders written by the physician.

Much of the details of nursing care will be of great value to physicians, and the suggestions by the authors of means of diversion, of the value of explaining why activities were to be limited, of appreciating that not all patients relax with classical music but that some prefer jazz, and the recommendations regarding foam rubber mattresses, contour sheets, nylon protective covers over the mattresses instead of rubber covers, etc., all are recommendations of practical value. Each chapter has a selected bibliography and at the end of the book there is an annotated bibliography, pri-